## Kentucky —THEN and NOW

By L. G. Kennamer, Ph. D.
EASTERN TEACHERS COLLEGE
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

**WAYNE COUNTY**

Perhaps no county in the state has a more romantic history and geography than does Wayne, the forty-third of the Kentucky counties to be created. The state legislature in 1800 created only one new county, which was named for General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, a distinguished Revolutionary soldier and Indian fighter. This great Pennsylvanian ranked in success and prominence as a military leader and commander next to Generals George Washington and Nathaniel Greene. His military campaigns on behalf of the thirteen colonies extended all along the Atlantic Seaboard, from the stormy heights of Quebec to the Piney Woods of Georgia, and his Indian battles were climaxed in the Battle of Fallen Timbers, where he defeated the British and Indians. This genius of Stony Point, Germantown, and Yorktown succeeded Generals Washington and St. Clair in command of the Colonial armies; he died in 1796, four years before Wayne county in Kentucky was created.

This great pentagonally shaped commonwealth waits the rise of a historian and archeologist to interpret its prehistoric past and write its historic lore. Here lived and hunted the great tribes of Indians who supplied their needs from the game of forest and stream. Here early hunters, trappers, pioneers, and settlers lived and partook of the wealth of the landscape and resources. Their records are yet to be written. What a thrilling story would it be to have related the experiences of the great caravans of pioneers who crossed the confines of Wayne county on their way to middle Tennessee, the great groups of people who touched the banks of the Cumberland in Wayne county as they floated to the unknown about Old Mill Springs, Steubenville, and Windy. Here are found some of the loveliest farms in the whole state.

(To be concluded next week)

## Sheep Shearing Time In Kentucky

This is sheep shearing time in Kentucky, with most of the fleeces coming off in the first half of May. While wool is low in price, it nevertheless warrants careful handling and preparation for market, says Richard C. Miller of Agriculture at Lexington. A few warm days in May usually cause a flow of oil known as yolk which puts the wool in good condition to shear.

Sheep should not be sheared when the wool is wet as wool put up in this condition may be badly damaged. Shearing is best done on a clean floor, tarpaulin or blue-grass sod. The floor should be swept clean of all objectionable matter after the shearing of each sheep. Cleanliness is necessary to avoid the mutilation or amputation of a teat which might render a ewe unmarketable as a breeder.

All tags and filthy locks which were not removed before shearing should be removed before the fleece is rolled and tied. The fleece is spread upside down after removing from the sheep and the sides turned in and the fleece rolled in a compact bundle. Tying is done with paper twine, using only enough to hold the fleece intact. The tying of wool with sisal or binder twine as is the practice of some sheep raisers depreciates the value, since fibers from these twines become entangled with the wool, cannot be separated and being of vegetable origin do not take the same dyes as wool and show up as a serious defect in the finished cloth.

Wool should be packed in standard size burlap sacks made especially for the purpose. Ewes, weather, ram, lamb and black, burry, seedy, tarry and dead wool should be packed separately. Wool should be stored in a dry place until ready for market.

## Pronunciation Of Words Different In Sections

If you are a native of Kentucky, pronounce three words "chair," "down," and "mule," and Dr. L. Dantzler, head of the University of Kentucky department of English will tell you in what section of the state you live. In making a study of the pronunciation of the English language in Kentucky Doctor Dantzler hopes to find indications as to the trends of settlement in the state.

There are three pronounciations of the vowel in the word "chair." 1. Chur; 2. Chair, as in hair, and 3. Char, as in hat. The last one is the oldest pronunciation and the second next to the oldest pronunciation of the word.

The two ways in which the preposition "down" is pronounced are: 1. Down, and 2. Daeun. "Daeun" is the pronunciation along the Ohio river, the Blue Grass section, and in Madison and Estill counties, but doesn't occur in the southern part of the state. Doctor Dantzler's theory is that "daeun" came into Kentucky from New England through Pennsylvania and the Ohio Valley instead of coming from Virginia, where it is common.

"Mule" has two pronunciations: 1. Miul and 2. Myul. "Miul" was common in early New England but education has made it a rare thing. It is still used along the Ohio valley and in the Bluegrass section of Kentucky.

Doctor Dantzler finds that the pronunciation that says "chur" also says "daeun" indicating that "daeun" came from New England too. Therefore, his conclusion is that the river bottoms of Kentucky were settled by New Englanders.

"Dictionaries record many pronuncations of words but numerous ones are left out; no one knows or ever will know the exact pronunciation of the English language," says Doctor Dantzler.


## Turkeys

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## THE GARDEN

**THE INSECTS II**

By John S. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture

Last week, were discussed the principles that apply in controlling the garden insects, and some controls were described in detail. Now, further details will be elaborated, and timeliness, particularly stressed.

The time to start battling insects is when they start, before the injury they do has progressed far enough seriously to be effective.

On cabbage, for the green worm, a chewing insect, dusting with arsenate should begin when the cabbage "butterflies" are observed bobbing about, laying eggs. If the job is well done, the worms will not need to consume much foliage to procure a lethal dose.

On cabbage, again, plant lice, sucking insects, sometimes appear just after the plants start growing. If those plants had been dipped in tobacco solution, at least these first lice would have been destroyed. That same dipping may also eliminate some of the trouble with the Harlequin bug, later on, for it is conceivable that at least some of these insects are carried on southern-grown plants.

On potatoes, sweetpotatoes and tomatoes the black flea-beetles sometimes come extremely early and without warning. Accordingly, fore-handed gardeners begin dusting with Bordeaux mixture as the seedlings emerge. On potatoes, too, preparation is made for trouble by including arsenate in the Bordeaux at the time the first vines are observed.

Cucumbers present an excellent example of the need for timely moves in control of the striped beetles. The adult beetles emerge from hibernation quarters and enter the soil cracks the sprouting seedlings make, there laying eggs that hatch into pinkish worms which proceed to gnaw on the seedlings and on their roots destroying the latter to the extent that when the plants begin to run, they succumb because of the reduction in feeding area. To be ahead of the cucumber beetles, applying the control dust should be begun when the soil over the emerging seedlings begins to heave.

The tender foliage of the cucubits gives rise to the hazard of leaf-burning when ordinary insecticides are used. Calcium arsenate should be the poison, and gypsum should be substituted for lime.

The Mexican bean beetle is another example of insect whose control must be begun long before the angular holes appear, halfway through the leaf are seen. The first dusting or spraying should be made when the first egg-clusters are seen. Ten days after, a second should be given to cover new area and to accommodate the late-hatched larvae. For these two applications, made usually before any pods are set, calcium arsenate may be used in dust, or magnesium arsenate, in spray, for these are safe as regards foliage burning. If application is made after pods begin forming, concrete, poisonous to all insects but not to humans, should replace the arsenic. Proper placement must be observed, which is, always on the underside of the leaves, for there alone the larvae feed. The grass worker or sprayer should be fitted with an upturned nozzle.

This ends the discussion of principles involved in insect control. Detailed information, and formulas for insecticides, applicable to all serious insects are found in Kentucky Extension Circular 209. Also, additionally detailed information bearing on the control of the striped beetle on cucumbers and the Mexican beetle on beans, are given in Circulars 202 and 257, respectively. These publications are to be had free for the asking and will come in response to a request addressed to the College of Agriculture, Lexington.

## Princess Elizabeth Grows Up On 12th Birthday

Princess Elizabeth on her twelfth birthday put aside childish things on April 21 and became a royal personage.

For the first time she received congratulations and greetings in official form from the dominions and the colonies.

For the first time the girl, who may be England's queen, assumed a public office—president of the Children's League of Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital for Children, at Shadwell.

Among presents she opened first was one from Uncle David—the Duke of Windsor—sent from France as was a similar gift by the ex-King last year.

Her party at Buckingham Palace was pronounced a success, although a trifle more formal than in previous years. The Princess, elder daughter of King George VI, and Queen Elizabeth and their presumptive to the throne, made out the guest list herself.

She got her cue for "grown-up manners" by having breakfast with father and mother and their guests, instead of in the nursery with sister, Princess Margaret Rose, as is customary.

Never throw water on burning fat. Use flour instead. Water only spreads the blaze.

## Outlines Control For Tobacco Pests

Control for the three important tobacco insects of flea beetles, horn worms and bud worms is outlined by Prof. W. A. Price, state entomologist at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

Flea beetles may be kept out of tobacco beds by close fitting tobacco cloth, or they may be controlled by dusting the plants with one part of Paris green and five parts of arsenate of lead. Apply at the rate of a half of a pound to 100 square yards of bed, and repeat at four to seven-day intervals until control is obtained. Dusting also may be done with either barium fluosilicate or derris, applied at the same rate as Paris green and arsenate of lead. Derris should contain 1 per cent of rotenone, and be applied at four-day intervals.

Horn worms may be controlled by applications of Paris green and arsenate of lead mixed as for flea beetles, and applies at the rate of seven to eight pounds to the acre. Hand picking may hold the worms in check if there are not many of them.

For bud worms mix six heaping teaspoonfuls of arsenate of lead in a peck of corn meal, or a pound of the poison in 25 pounds of meal, and carefully drop a small pinch into the center of the bud early in the morning. A peck is necessary to treat an acre. Applications should start 10 days or two weeks after setting, and should be repeated every week to 10 days until the plants are topped.

Mrs. Gertrude Emery of Evanston, Ill., knocked out two teeth by running against a door in the dark, and swallowed them.

## MAX REX

I will stand my sire horn this year, the same horse. MAX REX registered Percheron Stallion No. 214913, 5 years old black, weight 1850 pounds; one of the best breeders in the state. Fee $10 to insure a living colt.

Also a black Jack.

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15 hands high, with white points, long ears, good bone and feet. Is a breeder. Fee, $12.50 to insure living colt.

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## BIG BUD

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## THREE GOOD JACKS

Big Jim Hendrick Jack, with white points, 16 hands high and weighs 1100 pounds; sired by Jeff T. and out of a jennet by Nicholas Duke. Both owned by Ben Hoey. Will make the season at $12 to insure a living colt. Text

Will not be responsible for accidents, but will take precautions to prevent same. All season money is due when colt comes or mare is parted with.

The above stock will make the season at the barn of Joe Whaley at Moorefield. Phone 7302.

**JOE WHALEY,**
Moorefield, Ky.
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## FRISK, 186062

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## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
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**Lesson for May 8**

**CO-OPERATING IN SERVICE**

LESSON TEXT—Mark 9:38-41.
GOLDEN TEXT—For he that is not against us is on our part.—Mark 9:40.
PRIMARY TOPIC—When We Want to Be First.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Not in Our Class.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Working Together With God.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Co-operating in Service.

That there is strength in united and co-operative effort is a truth so obvious that in the affairs of the home and of the office we would not attempt to make progress with "a house divided against itself." But with strange and destructive inconsistency some who are engaged in the all-important work of extending His wealth and resurrection. One shall hardly conceive of a more propitious arrangement for their growth both in knowledge and grace. Did they profit by it? No, they very sadly did not understand what He told them but they used their time to discuss among themselves who should be the greatest" (v. 34).

Possibly James, Peter, and John were a bit puffed up by their experience on the Mount, or perhaps the others were jealous because Jesus had taken them with Him. Or perchance it was just another unprovoked expression of the sinful pride that is so close to the surface of the human heart and mind.

**II. An Example of Humility** (vv. 35-37).

"True greatness consists not in attaining the first place in the notice and praise of the world, but in being served by many, but in being willing to stoop down to a humble place, not for the sake of self-effacement, not in timid diffidence, but in order to serve others for the sake of Christ" (Erdman).

Note carefully that it is the receiving of a little one in the name of Christ that brings to us the glory of His presence with us. Every deed of kindness and love is commendable and has its own reward, but there is a vast difference between it and humble service in the name and for the glory of Christ.

**III. A Lesson in Co-operation** (vv. 38-41).

John, quick to apprehend spiritual truth, sees in the teaching of Christ concerning the little child the condemnation of something he had done. "If indeed it be true that to receive a child, an ordinary every day child, in to receive Christ, and to receive God," said John within himself, "what did I do when I forbade that man who in the Name was casting out a demon?" Verily, the light had broken in upon him.

The man who casts out demons, or who gives the disciple of Jesus a cup of cold water, in His name—that is with true faith in Christ, and in His power, and for His glory—must be a believer. He may not belong to our group or circle, he may not speak our language, he may not use our methods, but if he is serving Christ we should not forbid him or speak evil of him. God has at times called a man to witness for Him, who has done so in a manner distasteful to others, and these in turn have aligned themselves against him and hindered his full usefulness in the gospel. One of the great evangelists of the last generation used methods that shocked many church folk. They stood against him, and yet that man was used to win hosts of business and professional men that the church had scarcely touched, into earnest Christian testimony and service which continues to this day. You and I may not like the preacher's appearance, or tones, or methods, but let us love and co-operate with one another for Christ's sake!

**The Word of God**

The word of God will stand a thousand years, and he who has gone over it most frequently is the surest of finding new wonders there. —J. Hamilton.

**Good Intentions**

Good intentions are at least the seed of good actions.—Sir William Temple.

**Even as Christ**

True forgiveness is a very strong virtue.

**HELPFUL HINTS.**

A teaspoon of cold water added to the white of an egg before beating will give a double quantity of meringue.

To have crisp cole slaw, shred the cabbage and allow it to stand in cold water a short time before seasoning.

Before using hot water to wash tumblers that have contained milk, rinse them in cold water and they will wash easier.

Freshly baked loaves and rolls should be cooled on a wire rack or inverted baking pan; never on a cloth, because that causes steaming which results in soggy crusts.

In cooking green vegetables, let the water be boiling when the vegetables are put in. The kettle should be left uncovered and the cooking time reduced to a minimum.


## Spring is Here

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**FORMULA** Read the "formula" on the can. See that the paint contains large quantities of Pure Lead, Zinc and Linseed Oil. If there is no "formula" on the can, beware. Avoid paints containing Mineral Pigments for Lead, Zinc and Linseed Oil, but prefer cheap substitutes, such as china clay, silica, barytes, whiting, etc. Kurfees Paint contains 80% Lead, 20% Zinc, Pure Linseed Oil and Dryer—nothing else.

**APPEARANCE** From the beautiful line of Kurfees colors you can select that combination you desire. Our you Color Selector shows how the finished job will look before the paint is applied, and whether you will "stand out" and make a wonderful appearance.

**DURABILITY** The durability of a paint job is most important. Cheap paints may look well for a short time, but they soon lose their appearance and begin to fade, chalk, etc., and look perfect. In many cases the old cheap paint must be burned off before you can repaint. This is all additional expense.

**PRICE** Kurfees Paint, while costing a little more per gallon, is nevertheless the cheapest paint to use for it use means fewer gallons to buy, less labor to apply, and last, but not least, it gives you more years of service and protection. It is, therefore, the best, safest and cheapest paint to buy and use.

**LABOR** This is the big cost of a paint job—from ten to fifteen times the cost of the paint. Remember, it costs as much to apply a gallon of cheap paint as it does to apply a gallon of good paint, and another thing, if you once paint your home with cheap paints, it is difficult, expensive, often impossible to ever again secure a good repaint job, not even with good paint, for it will not stick and wear well over the old cheap paint surface.

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